



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

■■■■■

Georg Ernst Dürr was born in Würzburg in 1878. After receiving his early education in his native city he entered the University of Leipzig, where in 1901 he was appointed to an assistantship in psychology. In the following year he went to the University of Würzburg as Privat-Dozent in psychology; and in 1906 he was called to the professorship of philosophy at the University of Berne, a position which he held until his death. His writings include: *Ueber die Grenzen der Gewissheit*, 1903; *Grundzüge einer realistischen Weltanschauung*, 1906; *Die Lehre von der Aufmerksamkeit*, 1907; *Einführung in die Pädagogik*, 1908; *Grundzüge der Ethik*, 1909; *Erkenntnistheorie*, 1909. Professor Dürr is perhaps best known to American psychologists from his contribution to Ebbinghaus's *Grundzüge der Psychologie*. The first volume of this work had been published in 1902, but on the death of Ebbinghaus in 1909 it was found that only some hundred pages of the second volume had been written. Dürr took up the work at this point and completed the volume, which was published in 1913. In the meantime Dürr revised the first volume for the third edition which appeared in 1911; and he also revised Ebbinghaus's *Abriss der Psychologie*, fourth edition, 1912.

Edmund Burke Huey graduated from Lafayette College in 1895, and received the doctor's degree from Clark University in 1899 with a dissertation on the psychology and physiology of reading. He taught psychology and education in a normal school for a few years; studied in Berlin and Paris; and later organized a joint department of psychology and education at the University of Pittsburgh. In 1909 he returned to Paris to resume the study of neurology and psychiatry under Janet. On his return to America he became resident psychologist at the State School and Colony at Lincoln, Ill., but soon transferred to Baltimore where he was Lecturer on Mental Development at the Johns Hopkins University and Assistant in Psychiatry at the Phipps Clinic. Dr. Huey's writings contributed to the psychology and physiology of reading, and to the scientific study of mental deficiency. The partially completed manuscript of a third book was destroyed by fire during the early stages of his final illness.

Arthur Henry Pierce graduated from Amherst in 1888; held an instructorship in mathematics at Amherst for three years; received the master's degree at Harvard in 1892; studied at Berlin, Strassburg and Paris from 1894 to 1897; and received the doctorate at Harvard in 1899. He was appointed to an associate professorship in psychology at Smith College in 1901, and to the professorship in the following year. He was the author of: *Experimental Research upon the Phenomena of Attention*, 1892; *Gustatory Audition, a hitherto undescribed Variety of Synaesthesia*, 1907; *Studies in Auditory and Visual Space Perception*, 1901; an *Appeal from the Prevailing Doctrine of a detached Subconsciousness*, 1906. Dr. Pierce served as secretary of the American Psychological Association from 1908-1910, and as editor of the *Psychological Bulletin* since 1910.

Theodate L. Smith graduated from Smith College with the bachelor's degree in 1882 and the master's degree in 1884. She received the Ph.D. at Yale University in 1900, and served as research assistant to President G. Stanley Hall at Clark University from 1902-1909; she was lecturer and librarian in the Children's Institute at Clark University from 1909-1914. Dr. Smith collected and systematized a voluminous mass of data dealing with institutions for child welfare; her publications include the following: *On the Education of Muscular Power and Control*, 1894; *On Muscular Memory*, 1896; *Reactions to Light and Darkness*, 1903; *Curiosity and Interest*, 1903; *The Psychology of Day Dreams*, 1904; *The Montessori System*, 1912; *Paramnesia in Daily Life*, 1913.

